

14. It wasn't an instant success.
15. The French at first considered chocolate a barbarous product.
16. The French at first considered chocolate a noxious drink.
17. It caught on slowly.
18. By the mid-eighteenth century chocolate was as popular as coffee.
19. Chocolate remained exclusively a drink until the nineteenth century.
20. Then chemists learned to add cocoa butter back to the mix.
21. By adding cocoa butter, they produced solid chocolate.
22. Solid chocolate would melt in your mouth and your hand.
23. Chocolate bars became popular in World War I.
24. In World War I, armies provided it to their troops for both energy and morale.
25. Chocolate became the most popular candy of all time.
26. It became popular in the Western world.
27. In those African nations cocoa farming enslaves workers.
28. Cocoa farming forced them to work for pennies a day.
29. The African nations are former European colonies.
30. The African nations are like Ivory Coast.
31. The workers on a cocoa plantation are generally paid from \$13 to \$160 per year.
32. Think about that next time.
33. You bite into a scrumptious milk chocolate bar.

## Using Reference

Improve the coherence of each paragraph below by using pronouns or synonyms for reference. Be sure to write out each paragraph. As an alternate assignment, revise a paragraph in a draft of your own to improve its coherence.

### EXAMPLE

Dancing is a cultural universal. In many cultures, dancing helps define group identity and enhance morale. Dancing also has a central place in

festive or religious events, and dancing may be an important factor in courtship.



Dancing is a cultural universal. In many cultures, **it** helps define group identity and enhance morale. **It** also has a central place in festive or religious events, and **it** may be an important factor in courtship.

- A. Chicago, at the southern tip of Lake Michigan, has spent a half century and billions of dollars developing a good water system. Chicago draws a billion gallons a day from the lake, to serve over 5 million people. But when Chicago's lake water became almost too dirty for treatment, Chicago was forced to consider getting water elsewhere—and paying more for it.
- B. Patchwork quilts are among the antiques increasing steadily in worth. Once common in every household, the quilts were treasured, too, by the pioneers who made the quilts. The quilts provided color and gaiety for the crude, drab pioneer cabins. The quilts' combination of small, various-shaped pieces in geometric designs made use of otherwise useless scraps of fabric. And since many patchwork pieces were cut from old clothing, the quilts even provided a sense of continuity with the past.
- C. An American company under government contract is often faced with the choice of buying American-made goods, which are expensive, or foreign-made goods, which are cheaper. If the American company buys American goods, the company may anger consumers by failing to keep prices low. But if the company buys foreign goods, the company may endanger the jobs of American workers. Confronting the issue, Congress passed a law compelling American companies with government contracts to give preference to American goods and services.

## The Giant Panda

Revise the following sentences into a brief draft that explains how the giant panda may resemble a bear but is a closer relative of the raccoon. Then, where necessary, improve the coherence between sentences by using the strategies of coherence discussed in this chapter.

1. Have you ever seen the giant panda?
2. Then you know how closely it resembles a bear.